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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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09/892,633

06/28/2001

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219.40067X00 (ATSK)

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01/20/2010

EXAMINER

TRAN, QUOC A

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2176

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DELIVERY MODE

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/892,633	Applicant(s) TEMPLETON ET AL.	
	Examiner Quoc A. Tran	Art Unit 2176	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 October 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 13-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 13-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 08 October 2009 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

This is a Final Office Action in responses to Applicant's Responses filed 10/08/2009. The current patent application originally filed **06/28/2001**, (Assignee Intel).

- Claims 13-18 are pending.
- Claims 13 and 16 are independent claims.
- Claims 1-12 were previously canceled.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 13-18, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Worley** et al. (US 20030177175A1- Provisional 60/286,369-filed 04/26/2001) (hereinafter [Worley]), in view of **Hayton** et al., (US007346842B1- filed 11/02/2000) (hereinafter [Hayton]).

Independent claim 13, Worley teaches:

A method of communicating between web pages,

(At Page 1 Par [0006] → Worley discloses this limitation, as clearly indicated in the cited text, [e.g. dynamically display web pages to the browsers.]

comprising: receiving an incoming XML data element from a source web page; initializing a modified XML data element to form an XML script containing an original web template for display by a web browser; determining if delimiters are present in the incoming XML data element;

(At Page 3 Par [0020] and Para [0032-0039] → Worley discloses this limitation, as clearly indicated in the cited text, [e.g. using the namespace mechanism in XML to mark the GUI XML element contained in the XHTML file; parsing the XHTML file to locate a GUI XML element; converting the GUI XML element into an HTML template which instructs the browser to perform actions intended by the GUI XML element; replacing the GUI XML element within the XHTML file with the HTML template; and displaying the resulting HTML file by the browser, resulting in displaying the requested web page.])

parsing the incoming XML data element based on the delimiters to determine the source web page, a destination web page, and data to be received by the destination web page;

(At Page 3 Par [0020] → Worley discloses this limitation, as clearly indicated in the cited text, [e.g. using the namespace [e.g., namespaces provide a means of distinguishing between elements and attributes from different XML vocabularies that have the same name of a web page] in a web page mechanism in XML to mark the GUI XML element contained in the XHTML file; parsing the XHTML file to locate a GUI XML element; converting the GUI XML element into an HTML template which instructs the browser to perform actions intended by the GUI XML element; replacing the GUI XML element

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within the XHTML file with the HTML template; and displaying the resulting HTML file by the browser, resulting in displaying the requested web page.] Also Worley further discloses an a sample XML document file using XML data element based on the delimiters to locate a GUI XML element and enables browsers to redisplay or refresh pages periodically while limiting retransmission of data to changing dynamic portions (data fields, dynamic content) of page files and avoiding retransmission of static portions of page files. This is generally discloses at the Abstract and at Para [0032 through 0039] of Worley.)

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```

<?xml version="1.0"?>
<skeleton xmlns="http://www.emweb.com/xml/skeleton.dtd">
<![CDATA[<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//w3c//DTD HTML 4.01//EN">
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Document A</title>
    <EMWEB__REFRESH START INTERVAL="2000"/>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Document A</h1>
    These links shouldn't work in prototyping . . . <br />
    <a href="index.html">index.html</a>
    <br />
    ]]><dynamic ns="emweb" id="ewxDate"/><![CDATA[
      <table>
        <tr><td>Total</td>
          <td align="right">]]><dynamic ns="emweb" id="RANDOM6"
param='1'/><![CDATA[ </td>
        </tr>
        <tr><td>Local Destination</td>
          <td align="right">]]><dynamic ns="emweb" id="RANDOM6"
param='2'/><![CDATA[ </td>
        </tr>
        <tr><td>Format Errors</td>
          <td align="right">]]><dynamic ns="emweb" id="RANDOM6"
param='3'/><![CDATA[ </td>
        </tr>
        <tr><td>Checksum Errors</td>
          <td align="right">]]><dynamic ns="emweb" id="RANDOM6"
param='4'/><![CDATA[ </td>
        </tr>
      </table>
    </body>
  </html>
]]></skeleton>

```

wherein each "Parameter 1, 2, 3 and 4" and begin and end tags are representing portions of XML Document and source, local destination, and data to be received by the destination web page wherein XML is meta-markup language for

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text documents. Data is included in XML documents as strings of text, and the data is surrounded by text markup that describes the data. A particular unit of data and markup is called an element. The XML specification defines the exact syntax this markup must follow: how elements are delimited by tags (token).

displaying the modified XML data element using a web browser, said modified XML data element including a template for the destination web page.

(At Page 3 Par [0020] → Worley discloses this limitation, as clearly indicated in the cited text, [e.g. using the namespace mechanism in XML to mark the GUI XML element contained in the XHTML file; parsing the XHTML file to locate a GUI XML element; converting the GUI XML element into an HTML template which instructs the browser to perform actions intended by the GUI XML element; replacing the GUI XML element within the XHTML file with the HTML template; and displaying the resulting HTML file by the browser, resulting in displaying the requested web page.])

In addition, Worley does not expressly teach, but Hayton teaches:

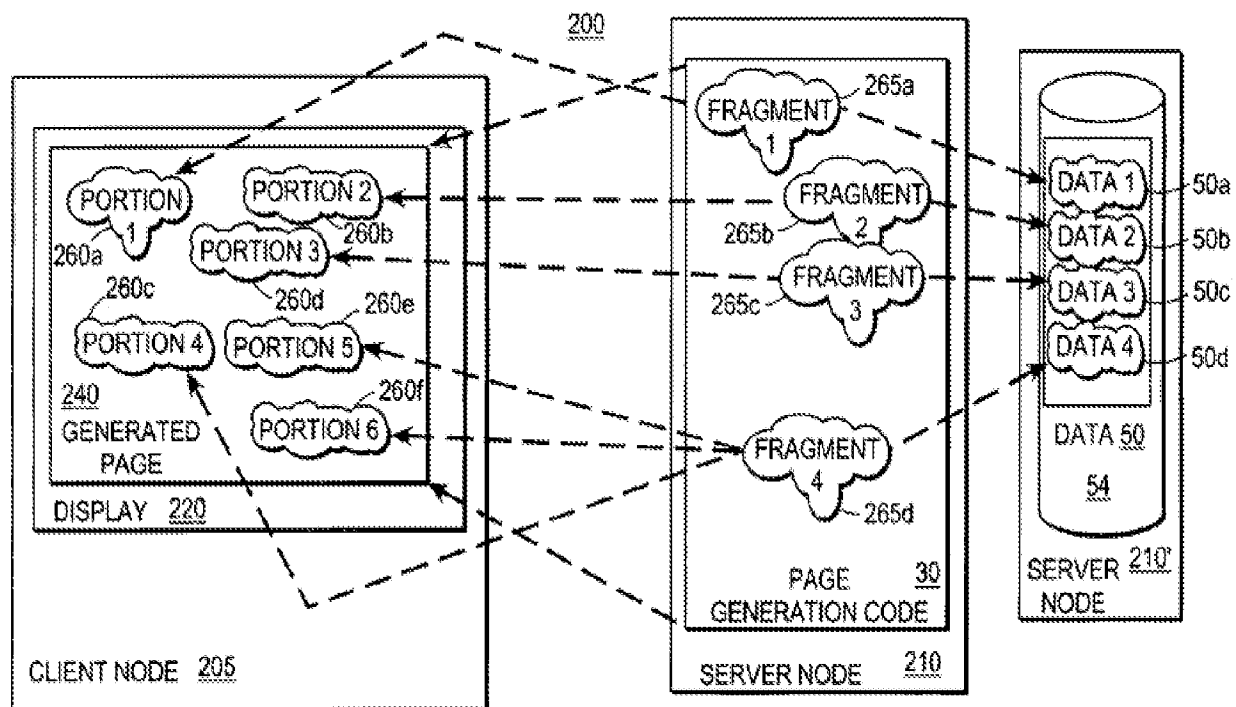
**creating a pretoken from the data in the incoming XML data element;
determining if an ending delimiter is present in the incoming XML data element; wherein if an ending delimiter is present, further comprising:
saving the beginning and ending delimiters as a token; storing the data in the token as a temporary value;**

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(At FIG. 2b and at Col. 5, lines 40-66 → Hayton discloses this limitation, as clearly indicated in the cited text, [e.g. the web page 240 includes a plurality of page portions 260a, 260b, 260c, 260d, 260e, and 260f (generally referred to as 260) that generate the corresponding page portions 260 utilized html/xml, wherein XML is a meta-markup language for text documents. Data is included in XML documents as strings of text, and the data is surrounded by text markup that describes the data. A particular unit of data and markup is called an element. The XML specification defines the exact syntax this markup must follow: how elements are delimited by tags (token), also see the current specification at page 9 Para [0021, the first two sentences]].] Also Hayton further discloses the processes of incorporating a partial page into a transmitted page displayed on a client by ID a first portion of the transmitted page displayed on the client and inserting the copied first portion (pre-token) into a second portion (token) (changing an identification tag of first into second) of the transmitted page displayed on the client and saving the first portion in a storage buffer (stored as a temporary value). This is generally disclosed at Col. 2 lines 3-65 and at Col. 17 line 25 through Col. 18 line 30 of Hayton.)

Therefore, as broadly disclosed in the instant specification at Page 3 Par [0004] and Page 9 Para [0021, first two sentences- token and pretoken], it is reasonable to find that Hayton's static and dynamic page portion uses identification ID as a location for updating transmitted web page is similar to the token and pretoken functionality as claims in the current application; the examiner concludes, reasonably, that the claimed

token and pretoken for identify the element of a web page and the ending delimiter is present is described by Hayton.)



concatenating the temporary value and the pretoken to form the modified XML data element wherein if an ending delimiter is not present further comprising: concatenating the pretoken to a token to the modified XML data element;

(At Col. 17 line 25 through Col. 19, lines 50→ Hayton discloses this limitation, as clearly indicated in the cited text, [e.g., the partial page regenerator generates updates portions of the page by linking two empty list and the query for the highest node and subsequence of child nodes (ending delimiter is not present) wherein the list are a

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working list and a modify list to form a transmitted page displayed on a client.] Also Worley further discloses the processes of incorporating a partial page into a transmitted page displayed on a client by ID a first portion of the transmitted page displayed on the client and inserting the copied first portion (pre-token) into a second portion (token) (changing an identification tag of first into second) of the transmitted page displayed on the client and saving the first portion in a storage buffer. This is generally discloses at Col. 2 lines 3-65 and at Col. 17 line 25 through Col. 18 line 30 of Hayton.]

Therefore, as broadly disclosed in the instant specification at Page 9 Para [0022], it is reasonable to find that Hayton's partial page regenerator generates updates portions of the page by linking two empty list and the query for the highest node and subsequence of child nodes similar to the step of said ending delimiter is not present further comprising: concatenating the pretoken to a token to the modified XML data element as claims in the current application; the examiner concludes, reasonably, that the claims if an ending delimiter is not present further comprising: concatenating the pretoken to a token to the modified XML data element is present is described by Hayton.)

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Worley's method for displaying the modified XML data element using a web browser, said modified XML data element including a template for the destination web page and parsing the incoming XML data element based on the XHTML updated portion of a web page to determine the source web page,

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a destination web page, and data to be updated by the destination web page (transmitted page); to include a means of said creating and concatenating the pretoken to a token to the modified XML data element from the data in the incoming XML data element and further comprising: saving the beginning and ending delimiters as a token; storing the data in the token as a temporary value and store as temporary value and concatenating the temporary value and the pretoken to form the modified XML data element wherein if an ending delimiter is not present further comprising: concatenating the pretoken to a token to the modified XML data element as taught by Hayton, in order to communicated between web pages for regenerating portions of the page that have changed and transmitting only those portions to the client for display (see Hayton at the Abstract).

Claim 14,

Worley and Hayton teach the method of Claim 13, further comprising:

wherein incoming XML data element is a portion of a web page in which that data to be displayed is changing, and token said token is an existing web page.

(At Page 3 Par [0020] and at Para [0032-0039] → Worley discloses this limitation, as clearly indicated in the cited text, [e.g. using the namespace mechanism in XML; a meta-markup language for text documents. Data is included in XML documents as strings of text, and the data is surrounded by text markup that describes the data. A particular unit of data and markup is called an element. The XML specification defines

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the exact syntax this markup must follow: how elements are delimited by tags (token) to mark the GUI XML element contained in the XHTML file; parsing the XHTML file to locate a GUI XML element; converting the GUI XML element into an HTML template which instructs the browser to perform actions intended by the GUI XML element; replacing the GUI XML element within the XHTML file with the HTML template; and displaying the resulting HTML file by the browser, resulting in displaying the requested web page.])

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```

<?xml version="1.0"?>
<skeleton xmlns="http://www.emweb.com/xml/skeleton.dtd">
<![CDATA[<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//w3c//DTD HTML 4.01//EN">
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Document A</title>
    <EMWEB__REFRESH START INTERVAL="2000"/>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Document A</h1>
    These links shouldn't work in prototyping . . . <br />
    <a href="index.html">index.html</a>
    <br />
    ]]><dynamic ns="emweb" id="ewxDate"/><![CDATA[
      <table>
        <tr><td>Total</td>
          <td align="right">]]><dynamic ns="emweb" id="RANDOM6"
param='1'/><![CDATA[ </td>
        </tr>
        <tr><td>Local Destination</td>
          <td align="right">]]><dynamic ns="emweb" id="RANDOM6"
param='2'/><![CDATA[ </td>
        </tr>
        <tr><td>Format Errors</td>
          <td align="right">]]><dynamic ns="emweb" id="RANDOM6"
param='3'/><![CDATA[ </td>
        </tr>
        <tr><td>Checksum Errors</td>
          <td align="right">]]><dynamic ns="emweb" id="RANDOM6"
param='4'/><![CDATA[ </td>
        </tr>
      </table>
    </body>
  </html>
]]></skeleton>

```

wherein each "Parameter 1, 2, 3 and 4" and begin and end tags are representing portions of XML Document A, wherein XML is meta-markup language

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for text documents. Data is included in XML documents as strings of text, and the data is surrounded by text markup that describes the data. A particular unit of data and markup is called an element. The XML specification defines the exact syntax this markup must follow: how elements are delimited by tags (token).

Claim 15,

Worley and Hayton teach the method of Claim 13, further comprising:

wherein said modified XML data element is the web page to be displayed.

(At Page 3 Par [0020] → Worley discloses this limitation, as clearly indicated in the cited text, [e.g. using the namespace mechanism in XML to mark the GUI XML element contained in the XHTML file; parsing the XHTML file to locate a GUI XML element; converting the GUI XML element into an HTML template which instructs the browser to perform actions intended by the GUI XML element; replacing the GUI XML element within the XHTML file with the HTML template; and displaying the resulting HTML file by the browser, resulting in displaying the requested web page.])

Regarding independent claim 16,

Claim 16 recites a computer program product configured to perform the method of claim 13. Thus, Worley and Hayton disclose every limitation of Claim 16 and provide proper reasons to combine, as indicated in the above rejections for Claim 13. In addition Worley further discloses GUI development kits, such as

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included in embedded web servers; a DSL modem and any software system a computer screen; which can be stored in a hard disk (see Worley at Para [011].)

Claims 17-18, respectively

Claim(s) 17-18 recite a computer program product configured to perform the method of claim(s) 14-15 respectively. Thus, Worley and Hayton disclose every limitation of Claim(s) 17-18 and provide proper reasons to combine, as indicated in the above rejections for Claim(s) 14-15. In addition Worley further discloses GUI development kits, such as included in embedded web servers; a DSL modem and any software system a computer screen; which can be stored in a hard disk (see Worley at Para [0011].)

Response to Argument

The Remarks filed on 10/08/2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive (See the above discussion for details) and further view of the following:

Applicant asserts that **Worley** in view of **Hayton** fail to teach a system for initializing a modified XML data element to form an XML script containing an original web page template for display by a web browser, creating a pretoken from the data in the incoming XML data element, determining if delimiters are present in the incoming XML data element, wherein if an ending delimiter is present, further comprising saving the beginning and ending delimiters as a token and storing the data

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in the token as a temporary value (see Remarks/Arguments Page 5 lines 8-140, because:

- Hayton is directed to a partial page generator; that generates updates for portion of the page that have changed. However, Applicant submit that the relevant aforementioned (e.g., "*creating a pretoken from the data in the incoming XML data element, determining if delimiters are present in the incoming XML data element, wherein if an ending delimiter is present, further comprising saving the beginning and ending delimiters as a token and storing the data in the token as a temporary value*") of claim 13 are not taught or suggested anywhere (see Applicant's Remarks/Arguments @ Page 6 Lines 11-414 and @ Page 7 Lines 3-6 and Lines 9-10).

For purposes of responding to Applicant's Remarks/Arguments, the examiner will assume that Applicant is arguing for the patentability of Claim 13.

The examiner disagrees.

As discusses in the previous Office Action dated 07/08/2009 and the current rejection as cited above, **Worley** discloses a method and system; that enables a distributed network comprising at least one server and at least one client computer in electrical communication with the at least one server via a communications link. The system includes a refresh module stored on a memory accessible by a server; the refresh module adapted to modify the page file to generate **a skeleton file** comprising

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static content and placeholders for **dynamic data** and a dynamic data file comprising data identified to change over time. The system is adapted to subsequently retransmit the dynamic data file while not retransmitting the skeleton file to refresh the dynamic data associated with the requested and displayed web page [@ Para 14 of Worley]. Worley further provides the namespace mechanism in XML to mark the GUI XML element contained in the XHTML file utilized the star/end and data string between the delimiters (e.g., XML data element to form an XML script) to identify the static/dynamic portions to redisplay or refresh the web page [@ Para 20 and 32-39].

Thus, Worley clearly disclose the similar system and method for initializing a modified XML data element to form an XML script containing an original web page template for display by a web browser as recited in claim 13.

In addition, to be nonobvious, an improvement must be "more than the predictable use of prior art elements according to their established functions." *Id.* at 1740. In addition, the Federal Circuit recently recognized that "[a]n obviousness determination is not the result of a rigid formula disassociated from the consideration of the facts of a case. Indeed, the common sense of those skilled in the art demonstrates why some combinations would have been obvious where others would not." *Leapfrog Enters., Inc. v. Fisher-Price, Inc.*, 485 F.3d 1157, 1161 (Fed. Cir. 2007) (citing *KSR*, 127 S. Ct. at 1739). The Federal Circuit relied in part on the fact that Leapfrog had presented no evidence that the inclusion of a reader in the combined device was

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"uniquely challenging or difficult for one of ordinary skill in the art" or "represented an unobvious step over the prior art." Id. at 1162 (citing KSR, 127 S. Ct. at 1741).

Also, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. In re Merck & Co., Inc., 800 F.2d 1091, 1097 (Fed. Cir. 1986). The test for obviousness is what the combined teachings of the references would have suggested to one of ordinary skill in the art. See In re Kahn, 441 F.3d at 987-988; In re Young, 927 F.2d 588, 591 (Fed. Cir. 1991); and In re Keller, 642 F.2d 413,425 (CCPA 1981).

Moreover, in evaluating such references it is proper to take into account not only the specific teachings of the references but also the inferences which one skilled in the art would reasonably be expected to draw therefrom. In re Preda, 401 F.2d 825, 826 (CCPA 1968).

As recognized by the Examiner, Worley's system and method enables an Internet browsers to redisplay or refresh pages periodically while permitting servers to limit retransmission of data to only the changing portions (data fields, dynamic content) of the files of pages to the browsers (@ Para 6).

In addition, as analyzed by the Examiner, **Worley** does not expressly teach the use of ***creating a pretoken from the data in*** the incoming XML data element, determining if delimiters are present in the incoming XML data element, wherein if an ending delimiter is present, further comprising saving the ***beginning and ending***

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delimiters as a token and storing the data in the token as a temporary value as recited in claim 13. On the other hand, in what is fairly characterized as analogous art in accordance the above-noted case law, Hayton describes the server 22 generates the data 50 (e.g., share price) in the generated page 26, which may be the same as the period before, thus making the execution (arrow 34) of the page generation code 30 and the transmission (arrow 38) of the page 26 is unnecessary. Even when the data has changed, the majority of the page 26 will be static elements, which are unchanged [Column 1 Lines 45-60, and figure 1]. Thus Hayton provides a system and method; that enables a method and apparatus for regenerating portions of the page that have changed and transmitting only those portions to the client for the display and thus eliminated the need to regenerate or transmit those reusable portion (e.g., the reusable portion is static data element or transmitted page) [Column 2, Lines 1-16 of Hayton]. In order to execute the above aforementioned Hayton further discloses the feature said incorporating ***a partial page into a transmitted page displayed on a client***. The method includes receiving by the client additional code instructing the client on how to interpret commands contained in the modification list [Column 2, Lines 15-30 of Hayton]. Also Hayton further discloses XML is a meta-markup language for text documents; XML data is included in XML documents as strings of text and delimited by start and end tag to identify the portions of the generated page. For Example Figure 5B illustrated the delimiters of HTML/XML data element (namespace string); which are presented by start and end tag to identify the portions of the generated page and those reusable portion [see figure(s) 2B and 5b and Column 5 Lines 40-50].

Therefore, as broadly disclosed in the instant specification at Pages 8-9 Para [20, the sixth sentence and @ Para 21, the first two sentences, which is stated " ...the data starting and end from the delimiter is saved as a PRE_TOKEN the DATA BETWEEN THE TWO DELIMITERS, the beginning and ending delimiters, is saved as a "TOKEN"..." [Emphasis added]. It is reasonable to find that Hayton's a partial page into a transmitted page displayed on a client, said /XML data element (namespace string); which are presented by start and end tag to identify the portions of the generated page and those reusable portion, is similar to the **token and pre-token** functionality as claims in the current application; thus the examiner concludes, reasonably, that the claimed token and pretoken for identify the element of a web page and the ending delimiter is presented by Hayton.)

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Worley's method for displaying the modified XML data element, said modified XML data element including a template for the destination web page and parsing the incoming XML data element based on the XHTML updated portion of a web page to determine the source web page, a destination web page, and data to be updated by the destination web page (transmitted page); to include a means of said creating and concatenating the pretoken to a token to the modified XML data element from the data in the incoming XML data element and further comprising: saving the beginning and ending delimiters as a token; storing the data in the token as a temporary value and store as temporary value and concatenating the temporary value

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as taught by Hayton, in order to communicated between web pages for regenerating portions of the page that have changed and transmitting only those portions to the client for display (see Hayton at the Abstract).

Accordingly, for at least all the above evidence, therefore the Examiner respectfully maintains the rejection of claims 13-18 at this time.

Conclusion

Accordingly **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL** See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Quoc A. Tran whose telephone number is 571-272-8664. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon through Fri 8AM - 5PM.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doug Hutton can be reached on (571)272-4137. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/Quoc A. Tran/
Examiner, Art Unit 2176

/DOUG HUTTON/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2176